DAILY CONFEDERATE

A. M. MORGAN & CO., [illegible]

DAILY EDITION, [illegible]

[illegible]

TRI-WEEKLY, for 6 months [illegible]

WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months............

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

Affairs in East Tennessee.

CARTER [illegible], TENN., }
Sept [illegible] 1864. }

To the Editor of the Whig:

It appears that in the late advance of Gen Morgan but little apprehension was felt of an engagement with the enemy, who was at Bull's Gap, some 20 miles below Greenville. On arriving at the latter place, Col Bradford commanding Vaughn's Brigade, was sent out on the Bull's Gap road, some four miles, with orders to picket the roads leading from Greenville towards Bull's Gap and the W[illegible] road leading south. Col [illegible] occupied the road leading from Greenville to Rogersville. A detachment was on the New Point road whilst the remainder of the forces occupied a position in rear of the town.

The enemy receiving information of the advance of Gen. Morgan and the position of his forces through their spies, advanced rapidly on the night of the 3d and by dawn they were charging through the streets of Greenville, having cut off the detachment on the New Point road. They made immediately for Gen Morgan's quarters, which were at Mrs Williams.

Their dash was so sudden that they had surrounded the dwelling of Mrs. Williams before any of the family were aware of their being in the town. This being discovered the General sprang from his bed and put on his pants and remarked to his staff, as he seized his pistols, that "we must not be captured." He made his escape from his room to the dwelling of a Mrs. Fry, whose husband is confined in Richmond. She immediately called to the enemy and told them that "Gen'l Morgan was there!" He then started back towards Mrs Williams', and in passing through the vineyard attached to her garden was shot dead! They did not know at the time that it was the General. On learning this, they delivered his remains to his staff that was captured, and gave them permission to dress them, which was done.

Many rumors are in circulation to the effect that the body of General Morgan was inhumanly thrown into the street before he was dead, and thrown on a horse and paraded through the town, with expressions of rejoicing over his death, &c., all of which have no foundation and are false. After killing General Morgan and capturing his staff, with the exception of Maj. Gasset, they pursued on after Col. Smith's brigade, capturing Captain Withers, of Col. Crittenden's staff, and Captain Clay, formerly of Gen Hodge's staff. One piece of artillery, thrown from its carriage in the retreat, was abandoned. The wagons and ammunition belonging to the artillery were captured. Many of the artillery men and horses were captured in town when the enemy first came in, as they were riding leisurely along the streets with their forage, and never thinking of the enemy until ordered to halt.

Bradford's command lost its wagons, as it was forced to make a circuit of several miles from the Bull's Gap road to the Greenville and Jonesboro road so as to evade the enemy. He was attacked by the enemy at the same time the force entered Greenville, but only by a small body, just sufficient to delay him. He sending his train to the rear, not knowing that the enemy was in Greenville, it was driven into the enemy's columns. By rapid movements, he evaded them and joined the remainder of the command. In this business the enemy suffered but little, being only some four or five killed and a few wounded. They retired in the evening to Bull's Gap, seeming contented with their days's work.

After the enemy left, General Morgan's body was obtained, and was sent to Abingdon, where his wife is boarding, for burial. His death took every one by surprise. But few could be induced to believe that he had been killed until his remains were brought to the rear. Since this disaster nothing has been heard from the enemy until the Commissioners on the part of the Federal authorities for the department of East Tennessee, for the exchange of non-combatants, came to Greenville on the 6th. They report their force at Bull's Gap, which is confirmed by scouts from the front.

A Battle Near Berryville.

The following is an account of a battle between Crook's command and our forces on the afternoon of the 3d. Although the New York papers confess that we succeeded in driving the enemy from their works and gaining possession of them, still they claim to have retaken the works. The following is a description of the battle:

At the first sound of hostilities our men turned out rapidly under arms, scarcely awaiting for the bugles to give the alarm. Quickly the Ninth Virginia and Thirty-sixth Ohio were formed in line of battle and moved steadily forward in support of the pickets, who were all this time hotly engaged in disputing the further advance of the enemy. At last, getting within striking distance the charge was sounded, and on went our troops, driving the rebels before them like the wind, and regaining the outer line of rifle pits held by our skirmishers before the fight. The enemy seemed determined to regain and hold, if possible, these works, and they soon brought up and massed a heavy force, preparatory to a charge. No sooner than it was ascertained that a strong body of the enemy were manœuvering on our front, than Gen. Crook ordered up both Duval's and Thorburn's division, and with their support our advance calmly awaited the attack. The disposition of our troops by Gen. Crook was not a minute too soon, for Early hurled his force upon us with redoubled fury only to be met with a stern and stubborn resistance, ultimately resulting in a complete repulse. Again and again our lines received their furious charges, only to send them back baffled and disorganized. The battle lasted until after dark, and artillery firing was continued almost to midnight.

THE SPOILS

During the fight, which was borne on our side wholly by Gen. Crook's command, consisting of the Kanawha Corps, and detachments of the Eighth Corps, we captured nearly a hundred prisoners and a stand of colors. Our loss is estimated at 300 killed and wounded. The enemy have suffered severely, as they were compelled to charge several times.

Gov Watts, of Alabama has convened an extra session of the State Legislature, to meet on the 26th of the present month.

THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, }
VOL. V. }

RALEIGH, N. C. FRIDAY, SEPT'R 16, 1864.

VOL. 1—No. 198.

A Patriotic Letter.

A friend has furnished the Richmond *Whig* the following extracts from a private letter:

The writer is a wealthy planter in one of the cotton States, and the extracts show that he is not only a patriot but a man of talents, and possesses clear and sound views on the subject upon which he writes:

"The condition of our currency and the suicidal course of the farmers and planters and dealers in exchange in exacting the most enormous prices from purchasers, are well calculated to excite the most painful apprehensions for the future of our young Confederacy. I make no pretentions to financial knowledge, but there seems to be a general impression that to *restore confidence* would be to improve the currency. In our State, I am sorry to say, the people are not alive to their true interests but entirely blind to the late enlightened and patriotic action of the noble Virginians. The demon of accumulation rules the hour and too many seem intent on outstripping their neighbors in the race of cupidity and pelf. In the upper districts especially, where the wheat crop is made, extortion has full sway, and grain has been advanced to the *cruel* rate of $25 per bushel! These misguided people are hurrying the Government on with headlong precipitation to bankruptcy and ruin, entirely heedless of the fact that they themselves will be among the victims.

Where are our men of talents, virtue and influence, that they do not inaugurate a movement through public meetings, by which the people might be enlightened in regard to their true interests and the obligations of patriotic duty? I verily believe much could be done by following up Mr. Freeland's late letters by public meetings, where the ear of the people might be favorably invoked and the people themselves induced to follow in the footsteps of the truly great people of the Old Dominion. Such efforts would probably be followed by the establishment of a reasonable rate for all articles of subsistence, and enable those not wealthy to purchase the staff of life. In default of this being done by voluntary action, I do hope the Legislature will pass a law forbidding more than two or three dollars to be taken per bushel for corn. I am aware that such measures have perhaps always failed in the experience of the past; but anything is better than the cruel extortion so widely in practice. I speak as a producer, having a surplus to dispose of, and not as buyer.

* * * *

If I had any influence I would address a letter to Governor ——— and invoke him to say and do something from his high position towards checking this wide-spread spirit of cupidity and extortion. If the Governor would receive the co-operation of a few leading men of character and influence in some large producing district—then call a public meeting and pass the right sort of resolutions. I am strongly disposed to think that many now unwilling spirits would "fall in," and the wretched extortioners would 'hide their diminished heads'" in very shame. A successful movement in one district would set on foot a general movement, which I feel sure would produce the happiest results, and secure the honor and credit of our people from the cloud which overshadows them. Cannot they be induced to emulate the noble example of the Virginia people? Think of farmers demanding $25 per bushel for wheat produced by them at comparatively little cost, when they know that thousands of widows and orphans—many of them made so by the death of their protectors and providers, who fell in defence of these very wheat fields—must *buy* their bread or *starve!* Great God! What a humiliating spectacle! People dead to the obligations no less of gratitude than of charity! Their patriotism demoralized by ignoble pelf, and they pursuing with such earnest eagerness, the work of accumulation (now a labor of love) that the appeals of the martyred soldier's bereaved widow and helpless orphans fall unheeded on their ears! *Twenty five dollars a bushel for wheat*—exacted alike from all classes rich and poor! What is this practically but offering a *stone* when *bread* is needed? My earnestness might imply, that if I am not a buyer of *corn* I am of *wheat*. Not so. A kind friend presented me with wheat seed last fall, and I have raised enough for family use. I write from a deep sense of the *meanness* which seems to pervade the land and the insensibility to the high claims of patriotism gratitude and humanity which is almost everywhere apparent."

* * * * *

100 Cords of Wood Wanted.

ONE THIRD PINE, the balance in OAK and HICKORY. The delivery of the wood may be commenced at once. For further information, apply at THIS OFFICE.
sep 14 dtf

TITHE TOBACCO.

BY authority of the General Tobacco Agent for North Carolina, County Agents are authorised to extend the time for the collection of the Tithe Tobacco, till the first of October, prox. Tobacco raisers in the counties of Wake and Orange will have their Tithes delivered by that time, as that is the last day of grace.

JAS. Y. WHITTED,
Ag't for Wake and Orange Counties.

The Tobacco from Wake County to be delivered to JOHN W. COSBY, Raleigh.
sep. 9-d-triw-w 5t.

Standard copy 3 times in S. W. 2t in weekly.

Office Controlling Q. M.

TAX IN KIND.
CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept 12, 1864.

ALL communications intended for the office of the Controlling Quartermaster of North Carolina will be addressed to me at this place.

S. M. FINGER Maj and
Controlling Quartermaster, N. C.
sep 1—10t

I Hereby Forewarn

ALL persons from trusting my wife HELEN E. C. ROBINSON on my account, as she has left my bed and board without cause, and I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

WILLIAM A. ROBINSON,
Warren County, N. C.
August 29th 1864 —d4t*

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 13, 1864.

I HAVE sent to the following named places a small lot of BLUE STONE to be sold to the Farmers in the surrounding Counties, at $10 per pound. In no instance is any one to have more than two or three pounds, and less according to crop of Wheat:

Henderson, Hillsboro', Greensboro', Lexington, Salisbury, Charlotte, Graham, Lincolnton, Morganton, Statesville, Asheville, Salem, Asheboro', and Raleigh.

H. A. DOWD,
A. Q. M. N. C. A.
sep 15 d4t

RECENT CONSIGNMENTS

HAVE PLACED US IN POSSESSION OF 4000 yds Sheeting and additional supplies daily expected.

2 doz Horse Shoe Rasps
4 doz 14 inch. Bastard Files,
20 doz Hand-Saw Files; Cast Hollow Ware, Pots, Ovens and Spiders, &c., in quantity and variety.
25 boxes Southern Star Snuff,
4 barrels Copperas.
Together with other articles

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
sep 14-dtf Com. Merch't's and Aucts.

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE my Plantation in Rowan county, lying seven miles West of Salisbury, on the road leading to Lincolnton, and within four miles of China Grove Depot, on the N. C. Railroad. It embraces eight hundred and forty-seven acres, about four hundred of which are cleared, the balance in forest, heavily timbered with oak and hickory; has an ordinary dwelling house, good negro houses, and all necessary outbuildings, also, a well of most excellent water.—These lands are fertile and particularly adapted to wheat, oats and clover, and hence might be made a very choice stock farm; corn and fodder have also been grown to advantage. I would also sell with it six or eight good mules, two magnificent brood mares, with colts; also the stock of cattle, sheep, hogs &c., and all the farming implements, consisting of a wagon, carts, and other farming utensils.

Any one desiring to purchase may examine the premises on application to Mr. Blair H. Ernes, on the farm, who will show it, and the lines around it. Terms will be made perfectly easy to the purchaser. Address,

N. N. NIXON,
Laurinburg, N. C.
Or, Col. B. R. MOORE,
Wilmington, N. C.

Laurinburg, N. C., Sept. 12, 1864 —sep 14 d36t

FOR SALE,
A VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY,

CONSISTING of
TEXT BOOKS,

And other desirable and rare works, all in excellent order. Catalogues may be had at the Store of James McKimmon, Esq., and information with regard to the sale, by application to

Mrs. JOHN W. ELLIS,
Raleigh, N. C.

The Books can be seen at any time, if preferred.
sep 13 eod—oc28 6t

☞ Wilmington Daily Journal copy e. o. d for two weeks, and Fayetteville Observer and Charlotte Democrat four weeks, and send bills to this office.

TITHE PEANUTS.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
RALEIGH, 9th September, 1864.

POST QUARTERMASTERS throughout the State are requested to instruct their several County Agents to collect all the

TITHE PEANUTS

at some convenient depot on the line of the nearest railroad as early as possible, and send information to this office, so that an Agent may be sent to receive them.

W. W. PEIRCE,
Maj & Chief Q. M. Dist. N. C.
sep 10 d6t tw1t&w2t

☞ Wilmington Daily Journal, Goldsboro' State Journal, Tarboro' Southerner, Fayetteville Observer, Greensboro' Patriot and Charlotte Democrat will copy—daily papers 6 times, semi weekly 4 times, and weekly 2 times, and send bill to Maj. W. W. Peirce.

PUBLIC SALE.

HAVING qualified as Executor, the undersigned, at the residence of Mrs. Mary H. Cheek, deceased, on the main road one mile south of the town of Warrenton, will, on the 22d day of September 1864, sell at public auction, all the Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Tools, Fodder, Oats, Horses, Tobacco in hhds., 32 Cows, Oxen, &c. 75 to 100 Hogs, including Sows and Pigs and many good for pork, being now in good condition, and every other kind of perishable property belonging to the deceased.—Six months credit for all sums over $100. As soon as gathered there will be a fine crop of Corn and Fodder for sale, of which further notice will be given. The plantation, a most desirable one, is also for rent, either privately or publicly. This sale is well worthy of the attention of those who wish to obtain a supply of Corn and Meat, or a good residence.

THO. J. PITCHFORD, Ex'r.
Warrenton, N. C., Aug 29—aug 31-d20t-w3t

☞ Weekly Conservative copy 3 times.

Dr. Deems' Appointments.

The Financial Agent of the North Carolina Orphan Endowment Fund will address the people of the State of the county, especially in behalf of the orphans of our soldiers, at the following times and places, if Providence permit:

Tarboro',	Edgecombe	Co.	Tuesday,	Sept.	13
Black Creek,	Wilson	"	Thursday,	"	15
Salem,	Forsythe	"	Thursday,	"	22
Huntsville,	Yadkin	"	Friday,	"	23
Yadkinville,		"	Saturday,	"	24
Jonesville,	"	"	Sunday,	"	25
Wilkesboro',	Wilkes	"	Tuesday,	"	27
Rock Spring,	Alexander		Sunday,	Oct.	2
Taylorsville,		"	Tuesday,	"	4
Olin,	Iredell	"	Sunday,	"	9
Statesville,		"	Tuesday,	"	11
High Point,		"	Thursday,	"	13

To all these places he has been kindly invited.—On the Sundays he will preach. On Thursday, September 29th, he will preach at the Church of any denomination to which he may be invited, which he can reach so as to keep his appointments at Wilkesboro' and Rock Spring, and on Thursday, October 6th, at any Church between Taylorsville and Olin.

He begs leave to express his thanks for the unvarying kindness he has received in all parts of the State, and his gratitude to Almighty God who opens the hearts of the people more and more to this most patriotic enterprise. He relies upon the friends of the cause to make arrangements to send him to and from his appointments.
sep 8 d&tw&w-5t.

☞ The Greensboro', Salem, Statesville, Salisbury and Charlotte papers are respectfully requested to give the above a few insertions.

No Excuse for Bad Bread.

ANOTHER bale of those ENGLISH HOPS opened for retail.

Also, a few bottles of IMPERIAL COGNAC BRANDY.

A superior lot of PICKLES, by the gallon.

PEANUTS by the bushel.

sep 13 d3t WM. WHITE.

Wanted.

WE wish to hire FOUR able-bodied NEGRO MEN for STRIKERS in the Blacksmith shop.
sep 13 dtf HECK, BRODIE & CO.

In Store and for Sale.

50 SHEETS SORGHUM IRON, assorted sizes, holes punched and ready for use. Price $3 50 per pound. Cash on.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
sep 8-d6t Auc. and Com. Merchants.

Hollow Ware,

POTS, OVENS,
SPIDERS and
EXTRA LIDS,
ANDIRONS and
SAD-IRONS,

At wholesale and retail. A liberal deduction to the trade.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
sep 10 d7t Auct & Com. Merchants.

F. F. F.

CONSTANTLY on hand a large lot of F. F. F. RIFLE POWDER for sale
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At WM. SIMPSON'S.
September 12th, 1864 —6t

ATTENTION, FARMERS!

SALE OF GOVERNMENT ANIMALS.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on the 28th September, at Oak Hill, Granville County, N. C., FIFTEEN GOVERNMENT ANIMALS, in bad condition. Terms cash.

KENSEY JOHNS,
Maj & Insp't'r F'd Trans. N. C.
sep 14-dtsep 28 12t

Just Received,

THE FOLLOWING CONSIGNMENTS:

500 BUSHELS DRY VA. SALT, 50 kegs Old Dominion Nails.
50 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco, 100 pairs No. 10 Cotton Cards
100 Reams Commercial Note Paper.
500 Sheets Iron, 3 X 6 feet.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
sept 14 dtf Com. Merch'ts and Auct's.

For Sale.

ONE of the most desirable situations in Greensboro', North Carolina. Dwelling contains six rooms, stables large, other outhouses convenient, and in good order.

If necessary to induce the purchaser will also include a large and valuable new Brick Store on the lot adjoining.

D. W. C. BENBOW,
aug 11-3tawtf Greensboro,' N. C.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

I WILL give a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for any DESERTER that is arrested and tendered to me. Gen. Lee has issued an order, offering to every soldier who will arrest a deserter, thirty days furlough; and when a citizen arrests one, he has a right to turn him over to the Enrolling officer in the name of any soldier in the army he may choose, and ask for a furlough for him. My son has been three years and a half in the army, and has never had a furlough; and I wish to get one for him, by buying this right of turning over to the Enrolling officer a deserter.

ANDREW H. H. DAWSON,
sept14-d3t Louisburg, N. C.

An Exchange Wanted.

I WILL exchange with any young man in Cavalry service, in or around Petersburg, by his furnishing me a good horse and all equipments necessary for Virginia service. My Regiment is entirely for State service and never has been out of the State. Those wishing to exchange will apply immediately to the EDITORS OF THE CONFEDERATE for my address. sep 10 d3t*

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will attend with the Assessors at my office in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the third, fourth and fifth days of October next, for the purpose of receiving returns, and the taxes due on quarterly sales for the last quarter, ending the 30th instant, and the additional thirty per cent. on profits made by buying and selling between the 17th February and the 1st July, 1864, with the one fifth on all taxes for the year 1864 due previous to and on the 1st October, 1864. All persons in arrears are earnestly requested to come forward and pay up, or the penalties of the law will be visited upon them.

The Assessors will attend at my office on the 26th 27th 28th, 29th and 30th days of September instant to give to all those who have heretofore failed to make return of their general property, an opportunity of doing so.

RUFUS H. PAGE,
sep 13 dtd Collector for Wake County.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery to me, or for his confinement in any jail so that I can get him, of negro man QUOMINY who left my service last week. He is a Carpenter, and has been working about Raleigh for two months. He belongs to Jo. Gilliam, of Southampton, Va., and is frequently called GILLIAM, and may pass by that name.—He is about thirty years old, quite black and quick spoken, stout built and about five feet, eight inches high. He has or had a paper, to work for any person that wished to hire in Wake County, signed by the subscriber. He was in Raleigh last Monday, and was heard of in the direction of Ransom.

H. C. LIGON,
sep 10 6t Forestville, N. C.

Office Com's of Appraisement,

Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1864.

THE following change of prices in Schedule of date July 30th, 1864, shall be observed from this date until changed:

Fodder,	baled,	per 100 pounds,	$4 00
"	unbaled,	" " "	3 50
Hay,	baled,	" " "	4 00
"	unbaled,	" " "	3 50
Oats,	sheaf unbaled	" " "	5 00
"	baled,	" " "	5 50
"	shelled,	per bushel,	5 50
Potatoes,	Irish,	" " 60 lbs.	5 00
"	sweet,	" " 60 lbs.	4 00
Shucks,	baled,	" " 100 lbs.	4 00

The Commissioners are satisfied that there is a greater abundance of the above subsistence than they had supposed, hence the change in prices.

R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
H. K. BURGWYN,
sep 12-d6t Commissioners.

Raleigh & Gaston R R Office.

RALEIGH, September 9 1864.

THE MAIL TRAIN that now leaves Weldon at 4:45, p. m., will, on and after Sunday the 11th inst. leave there at 4:45, a. m., and arrive at Raleigh 12:40 p. m.

P. A. DUNN,
sep 12-d6t Superintendent.

10,000 BUSHELS FLAX-SEED
WANTED!

WE are commissioned to offer liberal prices for Flax-Seed, in large or small quantities.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
sep 14-dtf Com. Merch'ts and Aucts.

Wanted.

AN ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER (for a female) of Dr. S. S. Fitch's patent. Address "INVALID," at this office, stating price, &c.
sep 8-dtf

$50 Reward.

ESTRAYED from the plantation of Dr. S. S. Satchwell, in Franklin county, about two weeks ago, one PALE-RED COW; also one with white and red spots, has a white spot in her forehead. Said Cows were brought from Beaufort county, and are probably making their way there.

I will give the above reward for their delivery to me, or to Dr. S. S. Satchwell, Wilson, N. C., or half the amount for any information that will enable us to get them.

S. W. MARSHALL, Agent for
Dr. S. S. SATCHWELL,
sep 7 d6t Pactolus, N. C.

Wanted.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN to take charge of two boys, ages 12 and 14 years. Competent to teach the English, Latin and French languages. To one coming well recommended, a pleasant home, and liberal salary will be offered. A churchman preferred. Address,

G. W. COLLIER,
aug 31-d10t Goldsboro', N. C.

APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

The Relief Committee of Richmond, through their Directory, appeal to the public for aid in behalf of the refugees and suffering poor in this city.

Richmond is at present filled with refugees from every portion of the Confederacy, many of them without employment or means, but most worthy of our generous sympathy and support. Our citizens, in their individual and corporate capacity, have been severely taxed for the relief of these persons and the poor generally since the commencement of the war, and while they are willing to bear their full proportion of the burden, yet they think an opportunity should be afforded to the benevolent and patriotic everywhere to unite in this good work. The presence of two great armies in our immediate vicinity, and the interruption to transportation on the railroads, have produced a scarcity of supplies, which can only be remedied, so far as those for whom we appeal are concerned, by contributions from individuals or corporations. Every precaution will be taken by the committee to insure the distribution of the supplies purchased or contributed to the families of our soldiers and the worthy poor.

The duty of providing for the families of our soldiers has recently been transferred from the Army Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association to the Relief Committee, and we trust that the same liberality which has heretofore been manifested to them will be extended to us.

The Southern Express Company have kindly agreed to ship all articles contributed to the poor free of charge.

Contributions of money should be sent to H. E. C. Baskerville, Treasurer, and all supplies should be consigned to the "Relief Committee of Richmond," care of Messrs. Martin & Cardozo.

Prompt and regular contributions are earnestly requested.

WM. P. MUNFORD,
aug 31—tf* President.

SALE OF LAND.

BY virtue of the authority in us vested as Executors of Samuel W. Branch, deceased, late of Halifax county, we will expose to public sale on the premises about two miles east of Enfield, on Tuesday, the 1st day of November next on a credit of one, two and three years, the PLANTATION on which the said deceased resided at the time of his death.

The said plantation is known to be one of the most valuable in Halifax county. It contains between twelve and fourteen hundred acres of land, in a high state of improvement, including about four hundred acres of Swamp land, two hundred and fifty of which are cleared and drained. On said tract of land may be found three hundred acres as well adapted to the cultivation of Cotton as any in the State. There is on the said plantation an inexhaustible bed of rich Marl, a fine Apple Orchard, in full bearing, which will make this year twenty-five barrels of Brandy; also a good Peach Orchard.

The improvements consist of a good Dwelling House and Office, Gin-House, and Cotton Screw; a Distillery, the most complete in the County, and all other necessary out-houses. Possession will be given on the first of January next. Bond with two good securities will be required from the purchasers; and as a further security, the title will be retained until the purchase money is paid. For any further information or particulars concerning said property, address J. R. BRANCH, Enfield, N. C.

J. R. BRANCH, }
B. F. GARY, } Executors.
sep 9-dtnov1.

Valuable Property for Sale.

HAVING concluded to change my business I will sell my TRACT OF LAND, lying on Swift Creek, seven miles Southwest of Raleigh, containing about eleven hundred acres, all in natural growth of pine and oak, except about two hundred acres, mostly bottom land, which has been cleared in the last few years, and is in a high state of cultivation, with good fences. The improvements consist of a dwelling, containing seven rooms, and eight fire places, with a basement, a splendid bake house, and negro quarters ample to accommodate fifty slaves; all new, built in the last seven years. I have also a stock of mules, cattle, hogs and sheep, that I would sell if desired; also my present crop.

In payment I would receive Bonds, negroes and Confederate money.

For particulars address me at Raleigh.

aug 31 dtf SAM'L ROWLAND.

Hd'qrs Reserve, of N. C.,

Raleigh, Sep. 9th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 8. }

THE following orders are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Richmond, March 21st, 1864. }

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 34. }

I. PARAGRAPH V General Orders No. 66, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, September 12, 1862, is so far amended as to read as follows:

Enrolling or recruiting officers, in the discharge of their duties under the Conscript or other Acts, are enjoined not to remove or interfere with workmen or employees at the Nitre, Lead or Copper Works, or Miners or Furnaces worked by Government officers or by contractors for the Ordnance Department, without first apprising and obtaining the consent of the Superintendent, or officer in charge, who will be held strictly responsible for any abuse or evasion of the law.

* * * * *

By order:
(Signed) S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Richmond, February 9th, 1864. }

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 18. }

* * * * *

IV GENERAL ORDERS, No 32 (series 1863), forbids interference with the workmen or employees at Mines, Furnaces or Nitre Works, whether worked by the Government or Contractors. These orders are now repeated, and especial attention is called to them.

By order:
(Signed) S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

II A strict observance of the above is enjoined upon all Enrolling Officers in this State, so far as it relates to persons within Reserve ages.

By command of LIEUT GEN HOLMES:
JNO. W. HINSDALE,
sep 10 d7t Assistant Adjutant General.

MRS. MILLER continues to accommodate Boarders, by the day, week or month.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THREE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

WANTED,
50,000 Pounds of Damaged Cotton and Rags.

PERSONS having the above named stock for sale will please call on the subscriber who is constantly in the market as Agent for the Neuse Paper Manufacturing Company.

W. H. CROW,
aug 30 2aw4w Raleigh, N. C.

Notice.

WALTER A. THOMPSON will leave Hillsborough and Greensborough on Friday the 17th day of September, by way of Danville, for the army of Northern Virginia. All boxes properly marked and weighed, at either point, and the intermediate depots, will be taken charge of and duly delivered. All boxes sent to any of our prisoners of war will be delivered to Commissioner Ould, by whom they will be duly forwarded as directed. Letters will also be forwarded by me through the same route, but all letters must be accompanied by ten cents in silver, or one dollar in Confederate money.

sep 5 dt17sep WALTER A. THOMPSON.

ADOLPH COHN,
WHOLESALE TOBACCO HOUSE,
AND
Commission Merchant,

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

LIBERAL advancements made on Produce consigned to me.
july 14, 1864 – d3m.

Notice.

BY ORDER of the County Court of Chatham, I shall offer for sale in front of the Court House $15,000 N. C. TREASURY NOTES, on TUESDAY of September Superior Court, being the 20th of September.

HENRY A. LONDON, Chairman.
Pittsboro', Sept. 1, 1864 —dtds*

Office Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co'py,

RALEIGH, July 7, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of 15 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after after 1st of August, 1864, in four per cent certificates and bonds of the Confederate States, or in Confederate treasury notes of the old issue at face value, at the option of the Company.

W. W. VASS,
jul 8 dtf Treasurer.

Cotton for Sale.

100 BALES good merchantable COTTON.
Apply to
CREECH & LITCHFORD.
Auction and Commission Merchants.
aug 31-dtf

Bonds for Sale.

FIVE HUNDRED MILLION CONFEDERATE SIX PER CENT. BONDS.

THESE BONDS present the greatest inducements for investments. They have thirty years to run, interest payable semi-annually, and are secured by import and export duties; are exempt, principal and interest, from taxation, and the coupons receivable as coin for custom duties.

The coupons of these Bonds, due January 1st, 1865, have been ordered to be received in payment of import duties in advance of maturity.

Apply to
ALLEN S. GIBBS,
Agent Treasury Department,
july 23-tf Wilmington, N. C.

THE SAPONA CANE MILL

IS THE MOST PERFECT MACHINE FOR

GRINDING SORGHUM,

YET OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

CAREFULLY constructed under the immediate supervision of a gentleman resident for several years on a sugar plantation, it combines the results of his practical experience with best material and good workmanship. It requires very little wood work in setting up, and combines, in an eminent degree, economy and durability.

Other Mills of 2 and 3 rollers, horizontal and vertical, and Syrup Boilers from 20 gallons to 120 gallons, for sale. Address

SAPONA IRON CO.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

N. B.—Mills and boilers delivered at Egypt on Western Railroad, or at Raleigh, or Morrisville on N. C. Railroad.
july 31 2m*

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, JULY 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE Cotton Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kirsten, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro' Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
july 8-14d-tf

Post Q. M's. Office C. S. A.,

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 31, 1863.

I REQUIRE 200,000 POUNDS WHEAT OR OAT STRAW, for the supply of the Hospitals at this post for the ensuing winter. Many farmers in this vicinity have objected to selling their straw at Government price for this purpose. The straw is to be used as bedding for sick and wounded soldiers, and *must* be obtained. I earnestly beg they will respond to this appeal and relieve me of the *disagreeable necessity* and themselves the *humiliation* of impressment. The names of those from whom I am compelled to impress will be published in the daily papers.

Private W. Q. RAYL is my authorized agent.

W. E. PEIRCE,
sep 1-d12t Capt. and Post Quartermaster.

Secretary's Office,

RALEIGH, August 25th 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 26th of September, to furnish a sufficient quantity of

WOOD

for the use of the State, in the Capitol, during the ensuing winter and spring.

The wood to be SOUND OAK and HICKORY, to be delivered and measured in the wood house, on the Capitol grounds, from time to time as required, and to be cut into suitable lengths for the several fire-places.

Bidders will state THE PRICE per cord at which they will furnish it.

The right of rejecting bids not advantageous to the State is reserved.

JNO. P. H. RUSS,
sep 3-dtd Secretary of State.

Depository of the Treasury,

TARBORO', N. C.

500,000,000 Loan!

SIX PER CENT. non-taxable Bonds of the above loan for sale at this office.

W. M. PIPPEN,
sep 6-dtf Agent Treasury Department.

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1864.

THE political elements at the North are in a stew. Both sides—we cannot say all three sides, for Fremont is merely "riding bodkin"—are endeavoring to deceive and defraud; and as has become the invariable practice in elections, each is trying, not to prove how respectable *it* is, but how much more disreputable is its opponent than itself. But a short while since, and Lincoln was essaying negotiations. He dropped the confiscation feature of his policy, the abolition feature, sent Jaquess and Gilmore to Richmond, and encouraged Greely and Jewett at Niagara, and after hours of consultation with Gov. Raymond, Forney's model stateman, more familarly known as the hero of the quadrilateral," *alias* the "little villain," determined on peace on the restricted platform of the "national unity." In that state of feeling it was, that he authorized Seward to quiet the popular apprehension by the assurance of the indefinite postponement of the draft, and it was a pander to that feeling that Forney ventured the compliment that "Southern independence has already bravely asserted itself on the field of battle."

Since then, however, the Chicago Convention has assembled—made its nominations, and erected its platform—and lo, at once there is an entire change in the Lincoln programme. This same Gov. Raymond of the New York *Times*, now denounces an armistice "as the very thing the rebels most want;" proclaims the impossibility of a "Convention of the States;" charges the Chicagoites with an intention to "prepare the way for a disruption of the union," and calls on Republicans to "organize for a political campaign of more terrible moment than any military campaign." In the earnest excitement of the moment, he assures his fellows that "it would be a less calamity for Robert E. Lee to enter Washington as a rebel commander, than George B. McCellan as a copper-head President; for, says he, "McClellan's going would palsy every arm and bow the nation to rebellion." Very naturally he perceives that the "election is not to be carried by the sheer merits of the Republican cause"—that "political campaigning has its laws of operations and its conditions of success"—which simply means in plain language, that much dirty work of cheating, and defrauding, and lying, is to be done, for which special service it is no remote conjecture that the little villain has been engaged.

Greely is not a whit behind Raymond in disgruntlement. He sees in McClellan a candidate whose hope of success lies in the defeat of the yankee armies and the success of the rebellion; and Horace puts the innocent enquiry—"Is this a patriot party?" While the two ardent and equally honest advocates of Lincoln and Seward thus put themselves in a rage at the beginning, Bennet is yet casting about for the stronger side; and while deliberating for the nonce, casts both overboard, and wonders at the infatuation which pursues nonentities and looks with *eyes askant* on the "pitiful spectacle of a nation declaring against its great men in the face of most palpable facts;" and sums up his incertitude by a present announcement of Grant and Sherman "as the ticket to carry the country without opposition." It is very plain that *Sawny* has not yet felt and weighed the merits of the respective cancandidates. In a few days he will discover their relative worth.

But where are McClellan's supporters all this while? They are to be found under the banners of the New York *World* and the New York *News*. The first says of its candidate—"The triumphs of the peace party was not only assured by the character of the resolutions passed, but in the nomination of George H Pendleton, the eloquent advocate of peace." While the *World*, of the same candidate who is its leader, says—"Gen. McClellan, when inaugurated, will find a war on his hands; and until reunion becomes possible, he will conduct it with all the skill, vigor and efficiency which the country expects from so accomplished a soldier and so staunch a friend of the Union."

This is a fair delineation of the present attitude of parties as discovered in their organs in *honest Yankee land*. But this is not all. Lincoln having gone both ways, McClellan is necessitated to "check by discovery"—the principle of which game is, to *discover* as little as possible. Hence, he has written a letter of acceptance, in which he reiterates what he has often before expressed, his devotion to the Union, its value and absolute necessity of its preservation, and declares his determination to secure, if possible, its reconstruction.—But he in no wise avoids or ignores the declaration of his platform, that the war experiment for reconstruction has prove a failure. He leaves open the "cessation of hostilities," and the "convention of the States," intending by no manner of means to be understood as averse to either or both—so that these probabilities are not to be lost sight of in contemplating his position. It an armistice were once made, whether a convention of States should follow or not, the power of resuming against the South the war of invasion, would pass out of the hands of either Lincoln or McClellan.

Such is the aspect of the Northern political campaign. Its features have been somewhat altered by the fall of Atlanta, and the first fiery outpourings of exultation consequent thereon, before the real value of the achievement has come to be understood But from no point of view can we see that we have a material interest in it. Our policy is to *let it alone*—to suffer not that our people should be distracted by considering it. It is enough for us, that Lincoln has at last concluded to put forth his draft; that the lie is given to the declarations of Seward and his allies, that voluntary enlistment had abrogated the necessity of the draft, almost before the decision had well cleared their mouths. We must go and do likewise. We must demonstrate what the fact really is, that our strength is not only not exhausted, but that it has scarce yet been put to the test. Out of the abundance of military material now scattered in profuse idleness and uselessness through the land, we must reinforce our armies and maintain their strength And the bad elements which have dishonored our cause and been deaf to all appeals of reason, must now be scattered by legislation. Work is before the Confederate and State governments for active and quick performance—What do we see in the North but falsehood and deception? The very opening of their campaign discloses the absence of all truth and the presence of cunning and duplicity in all manner of mask, and in every possible disguise. What does it concern us, that guarantees are promised? We had all the guarantees which oft and well-chosen words could affords, in the old constitution. They carried no force. They availed for naught. What assurance would new promises give of any better observance?

In this very moment do not our enemies show false the very vital principle which first welded our fathers into a confederation with them?—a principle that they helped to engraft in the great Declaration of Independence, and to which on each successive Fourth of July they professed to do homage?—*the principle of the right of a people to govern themselves, by a form of government of their own consent!* Are they not throttling this principle day by day? What claim have they upon our credulity, that they would revere another pledge, when they remain apostates to so holy an obligation.

* * *

After Atlanta had fallen, and Sherman's army had retraced its steps from Jonesboro' to concentrate around the captured city, Sherman asked for a truce of ten days, that he might have the opportunity of sending out the population of the city—those who desired it to the North; the loyal and true to the South—but to all, exile, banishment. It was a proposition of monstrous cruelty and barbarity—it was a conduct unparalleled by civilized people, after the most approved fashion of barbarity. But Gen. Hood had no control over the policy. He had his reasons for accepting the offer of truce—we doubt not wise ones—and he protested against the reasons, but accepted the fact.

We do not write to pity the desolate and destitute condition of those houseless people who, without means, without the business to obtain support, are now driven from their residencences, to seek among strangers, from the hand of charity, the absolute necessaries of life. It needs not to picture the horrors of woe and misery into which these unhappy people are fallen There are, however, lessons to be derived from this sad calamity.—In that population there were many hundreds, perhaps thousands, able to bear arms, and at least to do short service. In that city there were arms in abundance, and ammunition to serve them; for we read of the destruction of both when the army retreated. Now is it not strange that these people, with access to means of defence, should be content to sit idly by and see the invader press our army from the defence of Atlanta when her own people could have given valuable assistance? Would it not have been better, for those who were non-combatants to have volunteered and fought for their homes, rather than ensure their loss by remaining idle?

It is to be trusted that this lesson will be efficacious; that hereafter Georgians will not be found content to see the army defend their homes, without themselves aiding to strike the blow Neither Georgians nor citizens of any other State, should feel themselves exempt in case of actual invasion; and the savage experience which Sherman has afforded, is a lesson not to be lost.

And what are the feelings; what must they be of the "red string, white flag," white-livered set, who opened their arms to embrace the Yankees? These miserable wretches were spurned and hissed at—they were, indeed J. E. Buchanan at their head, permitted to dance with the less respectable negro wenches of Atlanta—but this did not save them from tramping North. They are to go beyond the Tennessee, to find a living as they can, and never more to return. Let this be a warning to those hereabouts who have received the idea of protection at Yankee hands. The best protection to all our people is, a united defence of the cause, and the success of our army.

* * *

THE Salisbury *Watchman* credits us, by mistake, with a compliment to Mr. Nathaniel Boyden, for his "Personal Liberty Bill." It should have credited the *Conservative* with the article alluded to. Our opinion of this Bill of Mr. Boyden's has heretofore been given, and we have seen no cause to retract any portion of it. Its title was borrowed from Yankee Massachusetts, under which our owners of property were assaulted in the streets of Boston, while seeking their constitutional rights. Like that act, this of Mr. Boyden's is simply an act of nullification—an act to facilitate the scope of those who wish to shirk duty—and, in our opinion, *unwise, unpatriotic and anti-conservative.*

The Auction Business.

Every thing, almost, in the way of trade, is conducted now a-days through Auction or public sale avenues. If a man has an old coat, or a lady a discarded bonnet or the government an old horse, or any body else any thing to sell, he is afraid to dispose of it privately, lest he fail to get the very last cent that some body else would give. Hence our Auction houses are doing a thriving business. Go to Creech & Litchford's, Tucker & Andrews', or Towles' Auction rooms, and you find them crowded with just a little of every thing—and a few more articles besides.—They have something to eat and something to wear, something to drink and something to smoke, something to sit on and something to lie on, something from the loom, from the anvil, from the field, from the smoke-house, from the blockade—indeed something of everything almost, may be found at the Raleigh Auction rooms.

Wood

The city authorities could not render a more useful service, than by the adoption of such measures as would enable them to supply fuel at cheap prices during the coming winter. At present, the prospects are of great scarcity. Individuals have failed to secure contracts with owners, and with the Railroads for supply. If Col. Harrison, the Mayor, and his colleagues, the Commissioners, can strike out a plan for the relief of those who otherwise are destined this winter to great suffering, it will redound to their credit. Our suggestion for the call of the Legislature in October would help the cause, besides helping the members to whom it would be without doubt, a great convenience, to escape the rigors of the winter season in Raleigh, where the exterior and interior comforts are extremely scarce.

* * *

UNION OF PRESBYTERIANS.—At a meeting of the United Synod of the Presbyterian Church, in Lynchburg, last week, a Union was consummated between the two churches of the Presbyterian church in the Confederate States, known as the Old School and New School. The first actual coming together of the ministers in Virginia, will be at the meeting of the Synod of Virginia, in Lexington, in October next.

This is the kind of Union we are all pleased to hear of—union among ourselves, ecclesiastical and political. In this kind of union there is strength.

* * *

THE Philadelphia *Inquirer* publishes a list of soldiers who were buried at the City Point Cemetery during the month of August. The list occupies over a column, and about half the number are negro soldiers. We find the names of the following North Carolinians in the list: Lewis Lestive, 56th N. C. Regiment; Corp'l Caleb Whitehurst, Co C, 56th; Corp'l J N Gilreath, Co F, 37 h; Thos. Cornlow, Co. K, 51st.

* * *

FROM THE VALLEY.—The Petersburg *Express* learns from a gentleman who left Winchester on Thursday last, that all was quiet in the Valley, with the exception of occasional cavalry skirmishes The present location of our army it is unnessary to state, but our people may rest assured that it is in the right place.

* * *

The Richmond *Sentinel*, of Tuesday says, we have accounts of recruits to our army pouring in from beyond the lines, which are very cheering, but the details of which it would not be prudent to publish. We extend to these brave allies a hearty welcome, and accord to them their merited praise.

* * *

RETURNING REGIMENTS.—The Eighth Maine Regiment has been mustered out of the service in Grant's army, and returned home. It carried back but 54 men out of 1 076, who entered the service three years ago. The Sixty-first Pennsylvania has returned with 210 men only.

The Draft to be Enforced.

In the following official telegram from Secretary Stanton, we find that Seward was deceiving the Auburnites when he told them that the draft would not be enforced:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.

Major General Dix New York:

This department is still wouthout any dispatches from south of Nashville

It is supposed to be General Sherman's design to withdraw his advanced columns and give his army rest in Atlanta, and establish himself securely there, and restore his railroad communications broken by Wheeler and Forrest, before making further advances.

No operations by the armies of General Grant or General Sherman are reported today.

The Provost-Marshal General's office is busily engaged in arranging the credits of the several districts, and is ordered to draft without delay for the deficiency in the districts that have not filled their quotas, beginning with those most in arrears.

Credits for volunteers will be allowed as long as possible; but the advantage of filling the armies immediately requires the draft to be speedily made in the defaulting districts. All applications for its postponement have, therefore, been refused

EDWIN M STANTON,
Secretary of War.

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

A telegram from Washington, dated September 7, p. m., says:

Advices from the army of the Potomac represent recruits are arriving rapidly, and more than counterbalancing the loss of those troops whose term of service has expired. The regiments there are filling up, and if the country will only keep up the good work a month longer. Grant will have his desired "one hundred thousand" extra with watch to finish the rebellion.

* * *

Subscribe to the "Confederate."

From the Petersburg Front.

By the *Express*, we learn that there has been some very heavy picket firing and some skirmishing during this week. On Monday, the residence of Mr. Wm. P Davis, immediately on the line of the Weldon Railroad, two and a half miles south of Petersburg, was destroyed by fire by the enemy. It was at this point that three battles have been fought for the possession of the Railroad, in each of which the Yankees were driven back to their main line of works; and as they could not get revenge for their discomfitures out of our brave men, they heroically burned the house down that had witnessed their defeats.

The quantity of shipping at City Point and the busy hum of life, is represented to resemble more a New York East River dock than a military station. Vessels are busily engaged discharging freight and receiving the sick and wounded of Grant's army to be removed North.

Grant is apparently lying passive, until he can receive such reinforcements as will enable him to strike a heavy blow. He is no doubt receiving additions to his army every day, and will no doubt (says the *Express*) be reinforced by a large portion of Sherman's army, to aid him in capturing Petersburg or seizing the Southside Railroad. Active movements of importance are not therefore anticipated for some days to come.

In this connection, however, the *Express* publishes extracts from the N Y Herald of the 10th, which say that the present calm only indicates the coming storm—that Gen. Lee has changed his headquarters from Richmond to the vicinity of Reams' Station, and that a battle of terrible character is expected to take place there at any moment. The same intelligence, the Herald says, comes from Bermuda Hundred.

The *Express* contains painful accounts of the privations, sufferings and indignities to which the citizens, and especially the ladies, in the rear of Grant's lines, have to submit The people of Surry county are visited daily by roaming negro cavalry, stealing all they can lay their hands on and treating the helpless families and non-combatants in the most shameful and insulting manner.

The *Express* has the following from the Chesterfield lines:

From Chesterfield, we learn that Butler is again at work upon his observatory or tower, rearing it to yet loftier proportions. For several days past men have been seen working in it and raising timbers to elevate it still more. Its height now reaches nearly two hundred feet. Our artillerists occasionally play upon it at a distance, but have not succeeded in damaging it. It is destined, however to fall ere long, and will come down with a crash that will probably be heard in Petersburg A shot in that direction from one of our guns, invariably calls forth a heavy reply from the Yankee batteries.

It will not probably be contraband to say that the formidable and mysterious nondescript which the Yankees recently discovered in the river, near Dutch Gap, is still in position and prepared to do her duty when occasion offers. There is a mystery about her which the Yankees will fathom to their cost in due time. She is built upon a mode unknown to them, and carries an armament independent of "something else," which will strike terror to their hearts and test the strength of their strongest monitors. Dire will be the day and dreadful the destruction and slaughter when she rises unexpectedly in the midst of their fleet.

There was a heavy artillery duel between the Yankee monitors and our batteries at Howlett's on Saturday, which lasted for several hours. We did not learn that anything was accomplished. The firing was distinctly heard in and beyond Petersburg.

The Georgia Front.

In the retreat from Jonesboro' to East Point the enemy literally and completely destroyed the Macon and Western Railroad.—They burned every cross-tie and broke every rail for fifteen or sixteen miles. This unquestionably indicates that Sherman has no intention of advancing in this direction soon, if at all.

Hardee's corps occupies Jonesboro' with pickets extending six miles beyond. The enemy send out scouting parties almost every day. On Thursday six of these scouts, including one Captain, were captured and brought into our lines. They were very boasting and insolent, and said that having suppressed the rebellion in Georgia by the capture of Atlanta, Sherman would now unite with Grant and take Richmond, which would be the last and final blow.

They further stated that the term of service of between thirty and forty thousand of Sherman's army had expired; that the time of many of these was up before the final move was made upon Atlanta, but they were induced to stay until the city was taken; that that event accomplished, the men will go home.

And here we have a flood of light thrown upon the situation in Georgia Sherman has not over 60 000 effective men, and assuming that the terms of 30,000 of these have expired, he is impatient to make any further progress, or to start upon a new enterprise. This accounts for the tearing up and destroying the Macon Railroad and the powerful works he is building around Atlanta. We question if the enemy again offers battle in Georgia this year. The new lines will not be on hand until winter sets in.

The enemy forced every negro off with them around Jonesboro' and beyond. They also, as usual, desolated every household and ruined every plantation with the most savage malignity.—*Macon Confederate.*

* * *

GRANT'S FORCES.—It is said that Grant's army numbers now only 45,000 men, and the Express, of Petersburg, states that his losses at the siege of that place are not less than 80,000 nine thousand of whom have been taken prisoners.

* * *

A gentleman in Thomasville, Ga., has authorised the proprietor of the Hotel in that place to feed and lodge all needy soldiers passing through that place, to the amount of $1,000, at his expense. This is certainly commendable and patriotic, and deserving emulation.

* * *

YANKEE LOSSES.—Yankee papers admit a loss of 3 000 in the recent engagement on the Weldon Railroad.

Later from the North.

Philadelphia and Washington papers of the 7th and 9th instants have been received. We give a summary of their news:

M'CLELLAN'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE—HE IS FOR THE UNION AS THE ONLY BASIS FOR PEACE.

The following is the letter of Gen. McClellan to the committee announcing his nomination for the Yankee Presidency by the Chicago Convention;

ORANGE, NEW JERSEY, Sept. 8 1864

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, informing me of my nomination by the Democratic National Convention, recently assembled at Chicago, as their candidate at the next election for President of the United States.

It is unnecessary for me to say to you that this nomination comes to me unsought I am happy to know that, when the nomination was made, the record of my public life was kept in view.

The effect of long and varied service in the army, during war and peace, has been to strengthen and make indelible in my mind and heart the love and reverence for the Union, Constitution, laws and flag of our country, impressed upon me in early youth. These feelings have thus far guided the course of my life, and must continue to do so to the end.

The existence of more than one government over the region which once owned our flag, is incompatible with the peace, the power and the happiness of the people.

The preservation of our Union was the sole avowed object for which the war was commenced. It should have been conducted for that object only, and in accordance with those principles which I took occasion to declare when in active service

Thus conducted, the work of reconciliation would have been easy, and we might have reaped the benefits of our many victories on land and sea.

The Union was originally formed by the exercise of a spirit of conciliation and compromise. To restore and preserve it, the same spirit must prevail in our councils and in the hearts of our people. The re-establishment of the Union in all its integrity is, and must continue to be, the indispensable condition in any settlement So soon as it is clear, or even probable, that our present adversaries are ready for peace upon the basis of the Union, we should exhaust all the resources of statesmanship practiced by civilized nations, and taught by the traditions of the American people, consistent with the honor and interest of the country, to secure such peace, re-establish the Union, and guarantee for the future the constitutional rights of every State.—The Union is the one condition of peace; we ask no more.

Let me add, what I doubt not was, although unexpressed, the sentiment of the convention, as it is of the people they represent, that when any one State is willing to return to the Union, it should be received at once, with a full guarantee of all its constitutional rights.

If a frank, earnest, and persistent effort to obtain these objects should fail, the responsibility for ulterior consequences will fall upon those who remain in arms against the Union; but the Union must be preserved at all hazards

I could not look in the face of my gallant comrades of the army and navy, who have survived so many bloody battles, and tell them that their labors and the sacrifice of so many of our slain and wounded brethren had been in vain—that we had abandoned that Union for which we have so often periled our lives. A vast majority of our people, whether in the army and navy or at home, would, as I would, hail with unbounded joy the permanent restoration of peace on the basis of the Union, under the Constitution, without the effusion of another drop of blood. But no peace can be permanent without union

As to the other subjects presented in the resolutions of the convention I need only say that I should seek in the Constitution of the United States, and the laws framed in accordance therewith, the rule of my duty and the limitations of executive power; endeavor to restore economy in the public expenditures, re-establish the supremacy of law, and, by the operation of a more vigorous nationality, resume our commanding position among the nations of the earth.

The condition of our finances, the depreciation of the paper money, and the burden thereby imposed on labor and capital, show the necessity of a return to a sound, financial system; while the rights of citizens and the rights of States, and the binding authority of law over President, army and people, are subjects of not less vital importance in war than in peace. Believing that the views here expressed are those of the convention and the people you represent, I accept the nomination.

I realize the weight of the responsibility to be borne should the people ratify your choice. Conscious of my own weakness, I can only seek fervently the guidance of the Ruler of the Universe, and relying on His all-powerful aid, do my best to restore union and peace to a suffering people, and to establish and guard their liberties and rights

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
GEORGE B. McCLELLAN

Hon. Horatio Seymour and others, Committee.

NEAR PETERSBURG. Sept. 12th 1864

Editors Confederate:—The telegram of the Associated Press, in a recent issue of the *Confederate*, reads: "This morning, Lane's N. C. pickets *were* surprised and captured near the Davis House, on the Weldon Road." The telegram was incorrectly transmitted. The reverse was true. I send below a copy of Lt Gen Hill's congratulatory note to Maj. T. J. Wooten 18th N. C T., (now commanding Lane's Sharpshooters,) for his skilful and gallant action on the occasion referred to in the telegram:

"HD QU'RS 3d CORPS, A. N VA,
Sept. 7th, 1864

"GENERAL:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the report of Maj T J. Wooten, commanding the skirmishers from Lane's Brigade, containing an account of his surprise of the enemy's videttes at the Davis house, and the attendant captures The Lieut. Gen. Commanding desires that you will congratulate Maj. Wooten for him upon his handsome success, and assure him that he highly appreciates the activity, ability and gallantry which he has displayed in his present responsible position. Very respectfully,

Your Ob't. Srt.

(Signed) W A STARKE, A A G.

Maj. Gen. C. M. WILCOX, Comd'g Division.

The New York Herald gives as an indication of progress, the following: Four athletic and very greasy negroes sitting down all in a row in a Breadway ominus, and three ladies (white) standing up in the same 'bus, and hanging on to the straps.'

TELEGRAP

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Sept 15.—A special dispatch to the Evening Whig, from Petersburg to day, says: A force of the enemy's cavalry and infantry, supported by a raiding party, advanced from the Weldon Railroad this morning in the vicinity of Poplar Spring Church, two miles west of the Railroad and four from the city.

Skirmishing going on all the morning. No particulars received yet.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

PETERSBURG, Sept. 15 Warren's, [Yankee] corps advanced this morning to Poplar Springs Church, two miles from the Weldon Railroad. The enemy broke through Butler's line and were met by Col. Ferrebee, of Dearing's brigade, and repulsed. Our loss trifling. The enemy had commenced fortifying at the church.

Prisoners state that this was an attempt to advance his line in the direction of the South side Railroad

All quiet on the balance of the lines. No shelling, and but little picket firing.

From the Valley.

RICHMOND, Sept. 15.—A letter from an officer in Lomax's Brigade says—"We drove the enemy through Martinsburg yesterday, the 10th, and today they are tearing up the Railroad."

From the North.

RICHMOND, Sept. 15.—The N. Y. Herald of the 13th says, fifty one towns in Maine show a nett Republican gain of six hundred and eighty-four.

The largest mass meeting ever held in Brooklyn, assembled Monday evening to ratify the nomination of McClellan and his letter of acceptance.

A telegram from Cairo reports that General Price died recently at Arkadelphia of dysentery.

A dispatch from Indianapolis announces the capture of Quantrel, the Missouri guerrilla.

The steamer Advance was captured off Cape Hatteras on Saturday. The steamer Elizer was captured on the 5th inst. Vessels and cargo worth half a million dollars. The Alexandra, now called Mary, arrived at Halifax on the 12th, for repairs.

European dates of the 31st say it was rumored in Paris that Napoleon will soon make another effort at intervention in American affairs.

The Washington Union of the 10th, says Lincoln will probably send commissioners to Richmond, as it is known that many leading men of the Republican party have lately been urging that policy.

The gold market excited and unsettled; closing rate 221.

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FROM GRANT'S ARMY.—The news from Grant's army is uninteresting. We give the following, which is the latest:

HE'QRS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC
Sunday Sept. 4 1864.

The rebel pickets refuse to believe that Atlanta has fallen. They have become very friendly, and approach close to our lines, with passes from their officers, for the purpose of trading apparently, but all having their pockets filled with the proclamation of Jeff Davis, offering protection and safe conduct to deserters.

The rebels hope to largely reduce our ranks by this new dodge of theirs.

They purchase all the eatables they can get from our men, giving greenbacks or tobacco in exchange, large supplies of which they seemed to have on hand.

Gen. Gibbons has been temporarily assigned to the command of the Eighteenth Corps.

Col Smyth, of the First Delaware, a brave and capable officer, is in command of the division of Gibbons, of the Second Corps.

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ROBBERY AND BLASPHEMY.—A lady, of Caroline county Virginia, in a letter to the Richmond *Sentinel*, detailing the outrages of the enemy in her neighborhood, says:

"At Mrs.——'s, they found the wine used for the church She told them what it was, and begged them to spare it; but they laughed, and called for others to come and drink the blood of Christ."

* * *

The last sensational novel at the North is entitled "Cudjo's Cave." Scene in East Tennessee—hero a Yankee school master.

New Advertisements.

WANTED,
$5,000,00 BANK NOTES.
$3.000,00 OLD N. C COUPONS.
$2,000,00 N. C. RAILROAD COUPONS.
JOHN G WILLIAMS & CO, Brokers,
Raleigh, Sept. 16th, 1864 —d3t

Twenty-Five Dollars Reward.
LOST,
AT the Pump, near the Post Office, a large
GOLD PEN,
in a Morocco case. If left at THIS OFFICE, the finder will receive the above reward.
sep 16-d2t*

Kittrell's Springs, N. C.
SEPTEMBER, 1864.
To Hotel Keepers, Refugees and Others.
BEING unable to open our house for the present, we propose selling a portion of our Furniture, Bedding, Crockery, &c. Also a few barrels of good old
NICK WILLIAMS WHISKEY,
a light Omnibus, two Iron Axle Wagons and Harness, and a very elegant young Horse, five years old—a perfect beauty.
sep 16-d3w BLACKNALL & CO.

Office of the R. & G. R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, Sept. 15, 1864
THE following is a list of baggage remaining on hand, uncalled for and in possession of this Company, some of which has been here for a considerable time. If not claimed before, will be sold by Messrs. Tucker, Andrews & Co., Auct's. on Wednesday, 5th Oct. next to the highest bidder:

1	Common Trunk,	marked	Capt. R. P. Todd.
1	"	"	"	S. P. Mathews.
1	"	"	"	J. M. Pickney.
1	"	"	"	Mary E. Taylor.
1	"	"	"	Solomon Hatchcock.
1	"	"	"	Miss R. P. Caldwell.
1	"	"	"	Dr. W. G. Drake.
1	"	"	"	B. D. Smith.
1	"	"	"	H. C. Turner.

3 Hair Trunks, not marked.
6 Black Trunks, covered with oil cloth not marked
sep 16-d13t P. A. DUNN, Sup't.